

Schnell (1977) mentioned that areoles in *S. rubra* ssp. *jonesii* may be masked by prominent external venation and this discovery appears to support this thesis for the *S. rubra* complex in general. It is also possible that the genetic change which occurs to suppress anthocyanin production may also be attached to the capacity to produce areoles (witness *S. rubra* ssp. *gulfensis* anthocyanin free form).

We plan another paper to formally describe these new forms and hybrids and invite suggestions or criticisms from the reader prior to formal publication and naming.

Acknowledgements

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GROWING CARNIVOROUS PLANTS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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I live in Prague, the capitol of the Czech Republic. I have been growing carnivorous plants for several years in a glass case in my study, in several aquariums outside on our roofed veranda and in a small enclosure in our garden. At the present time, my collection consists of about 60 species.

I would like to gradually introduce you to my plants in an irregular series of occasional articles in CPN. Because I also draw a little, each of the plants I discuss will be illustrated in color renditions. Please do not try and find a rhyme or system in this series. The illustrated species will be presented by chance as they catch my eye during the seasons and I am inspired by refreshing viewpoints of their characters and beauty as I draw them. If you enjoy what I impart, then it will not be in vain. In the introduction, I would like to thank my friend Don Schnell for his support, help and mental stimulation.

Pinguicula moranensis (Figure 1). This season, I saw the first sign of flowering on March 20th, 1993. I have seven mature plants. The first flower fully opened on April 5th and persisted until May 17th when its corolla withered, but the calyx and flower stalk always persist for a much longer period of time. Five of the seven plants flowered, some of them with two or three simultaneous flowers. The last flowers faded on June 12th.

In the picture you can see one flower in profile with its long spur, which has given another Mexican species its Latin epithet "caudate" for tailed. The plant in the center of the picture is not only flowering in preparation for sexual reproduction, but also demonstrating its ability to reproduce itself vegetatively by the budding of leafy rosettes, one of which is also flowering.

Utricularia livida (Figure 2). I received a small cluster of this terrestrial species in the spring of 1992. At that time, it had only two flowering peduncles. All last season



Fig. 1 *Pinguicula moranensis*

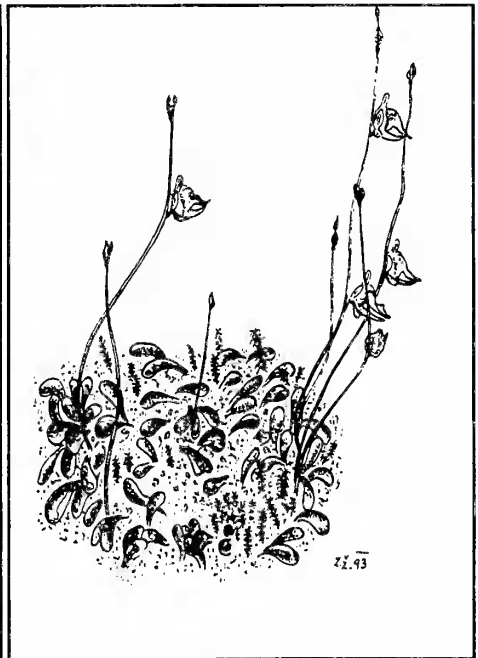


Fig. 2 *Utricularia livida*

as it grew used to me, no other flowers appeared. Only in the spring of 1993 at the end of April did the plant start to flower massively, and has continued to do so through June.

The flowers persist for quite awhile. Multiple buds on the peduncle (flower stalk) open from bottom to top in sequence. After the lowermost bud opens, the next up begins to mature. Then, the short pedicel or stalk of the flower attaching it to the peduncle, starts to lengthen as does the peduncle space between flowers so that there is a 2 to 2.5 cm space between opening flowers.

The flowers are cream white with a delicate violet tinge on the tip of the upper lip, and the spur often touches the lower lip. The flowers in profile remind me of smiling dog heads for some reason. Fantasy has no boundaries!

Drosera capensis (Figure 3). This is a now common but very beautiful sundew. In May of 1992 I bought *D. filiformis* v. *filiformis*, and *D. capensis* popped up as a volunteer at the bases of the plants where it was growing as a weed. I repotted it into a separate pot and since then it has grown to maturity. At the beginning of May, 1993 *D. capensis* produced mighty, robust flower stalks and has been flowering through most of the summer with more than 30 flowers per stalk. The flowers open from the bottom up, one per day, rarely two per day on a stalk. The flowers open in the morning and then close for good in the afternoon.

Drosera adelae, a giant form (Figures 4, 5). This beautiful sundew comes from the northeastern tropical rain forests of Australia and is quite rare among fellow Czech growers as far as I know. I have been growing this species in a small aquarium along

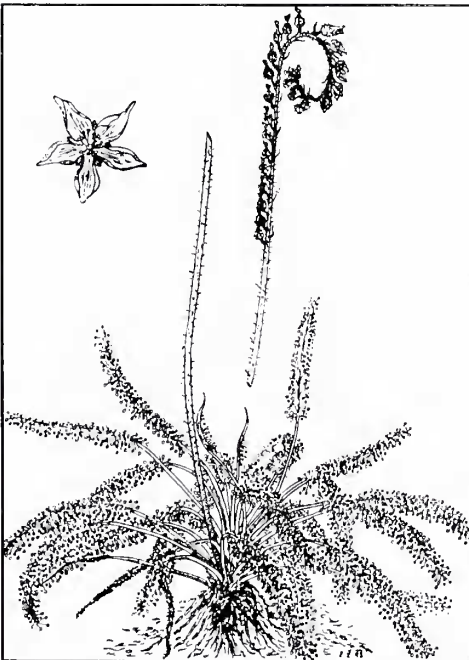


Fig. 3 *Drosera capensis*

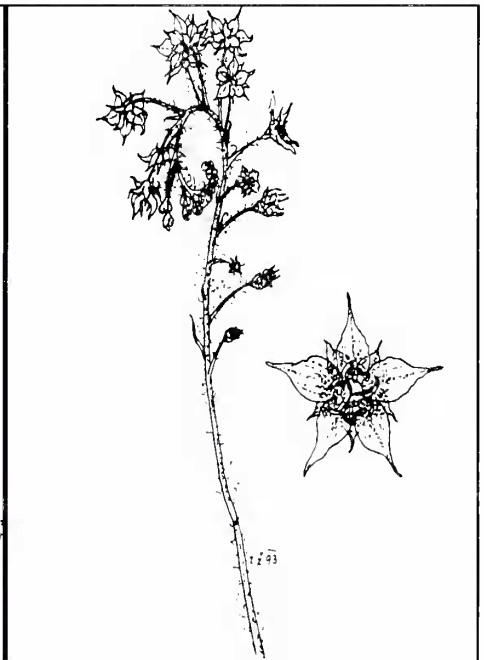


Fig. 4 *D. adelae* "Giant". The inflorescens and one flower in detail.

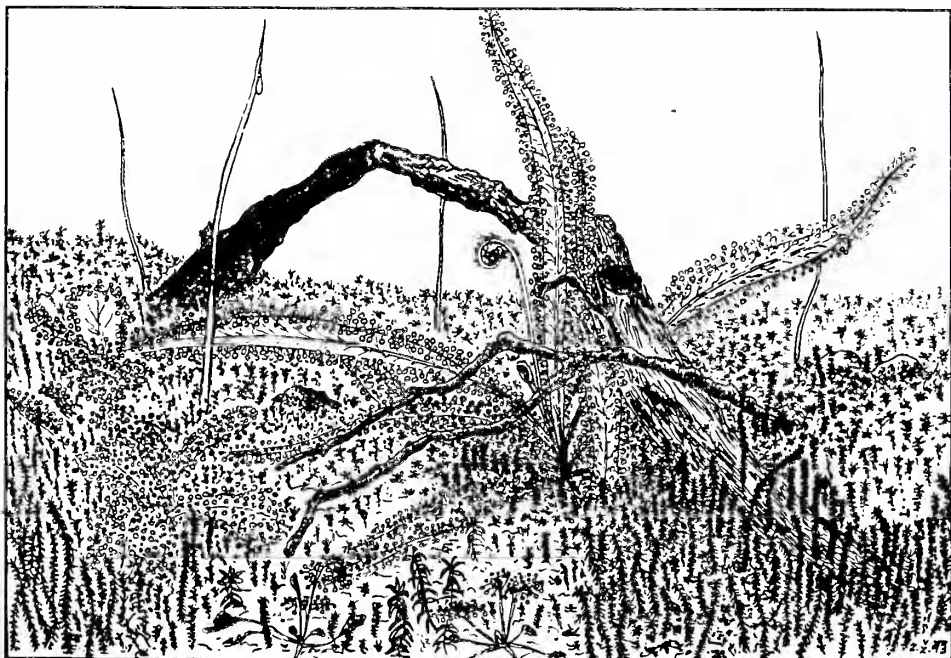


Fig. 5 *Drosera adelae*, "giant" (in the center of the picture). *D. schizandra*, (the left part of the picture, several plants). *D. prolifera*, (two smaller plants in fore ground).

with a close relative, *D. schizandra* (in the left of the large picture) and *D. prolifera* (two small plants in foreground). The tank is covered with a glass to make high humidity which seems essential for the health of these plants. But the flowering stalk of *D. adelae* began growing very fast and soon reached the glass on top. I had to take immediate measures. placed a large plastic bag over the aquarium like a bulging bathing cap to make more headroom and keep the humidity high. As in most sundews, the flowers open in order from bottom bud on up, but unlike most, they stay open as shown in the drawing of the flower stalk. The inflorescence is coiled nicely and with each flower opening, the coil unwinds a bit. The flowers seem to have a slight but pleasant fragrance which reminds me of something I cannot place.



HUNGRY PLANTS

Carnivorous Plant Nursery



HUNGRY PLANTS Carnivorous Plant Nursery and Tissue Culture Lab would like to announce that we will shut down all retail mail order sales effective **November 1, 1993**. We are liquidating our stock of *Drosera*, *Pinguicula*, *Sarracenia* and others to pursue wholesale goals and will continue to accept orders from our 1993 catalog until **October 31, 1993** only. **All catalog orders received after that date will be returned to sender.**